

McCaffrey Initial Pain Assessment Tool

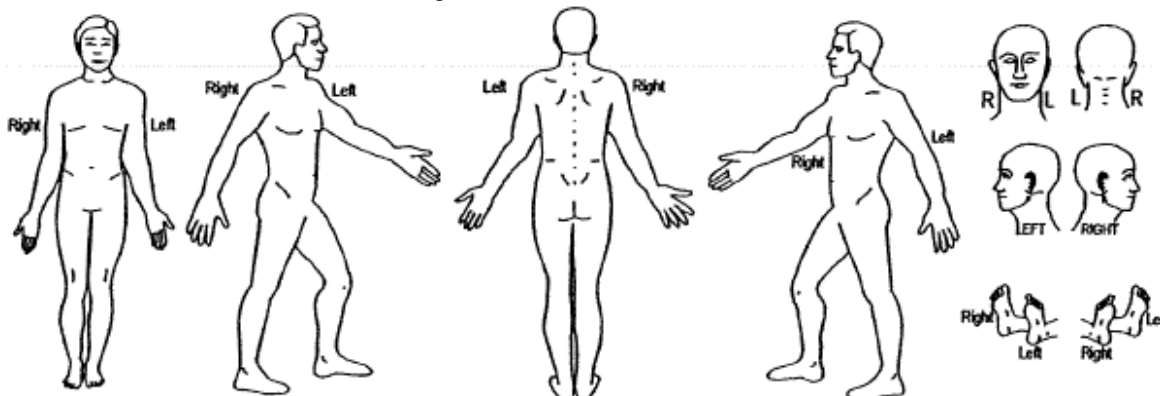
Introduction

The McCaffrey Initial Pain Assessment Tool can be used to guide health care professionals through an initial assessment of patient pain. This tool includes diagrams of the human body to help patients locate the pain they experience as well as questions to prompt the patient to describe the intensity, quality, causes, effects, and contributing factors of the pain.

McCaffrey Initial Pain Assessment Tool

Patient's Name _____ Age _____ Date _____
 Diagnosis _____ Room _____
 Physician _____
 Nurse _____

1. LOCATION: Patient or nurse marks drawing.



2. INTENSITY: Patient rates the pain. Scale used _____

Present: _____

Worst pain gets: _____

Best pain gets: _____

Acceptable level of pain: _____

3. QUALITY: (Use patient's own words, e.g., prick, ache, burn, throb, pull sharp) _____

4. ONSET, DURATION, VARIATIONS, RHYTHMS: _____

5. MANNER OF EXPRESSING PAIN? _____

6. WHAT RELIEVES THE PAIN? _____

7. WHAT CAUSES OR INCREASES THE PAIN? _____

8. EFFECTS OF PAIN: (Note decreased function, decreased quality of life.)

Accompanying symptoms (e.g., nausea) _____

Sleep _____

Appetite _____

Physical activity _____

Relationship with others (e.g., irritability) _____

Emotions (e.g., anger, suicidal, crying) _____

Concentration _____

Other _____

9. OTHER COMMENTS: _____

10. PLAN: _____

May be duplicated for use in clinical practice. From McCaffery M, Pasero C: Pain: Clinical manual, p. 60. Copyright ©1999, Mosby, Inc.

Permission granted to modify or adopt provided written credit given to
McCaffery M, Pasero C: Pain: Clinical Manual, St. Louis, Mosby, ed.2, 1999.

PEG Pain Screening Tool

1. What number best describes your pain on average in the past week:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| No pain | | | | | | | | | | Pain as bad as you can imagine |

2. What number best describes how, during the past week, pain has interfered with your enjoyment of life?

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Does not interfere | | | | | | | | | | Completely interferes |

3. What number best describes how, during the past week, pain has interfered with your general activity?

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Does not interfere | | | | | | | | | | Completely interferes |

To compute the PEG score, add the three responses to the questions above, then divide by three to get a final score out of 10.

The final PEG score can mean very different things to different patients. The PEG score, like most other screening instruments, is most useful in tracking changes over time. The PEG score should decrease over time after therapy has begun.